



# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING JAN. 2, 1953

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*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*



# Your Congress This Week



## Curtain Time

The 83rd Congress since 1789 picked its party leaders according to plan and began organizing for its two-year stand. For the first time in more than 20 years, Republicans simultaneously were in control of both houses of Congress and the Presidency, and the change was creating new interest.

After the swearing in, Members were to turn to a mountain of business. Most urgent matters were those of organizing Congress and its committees, receiving the federal budget for fiscal 1954 from President Harry S. Truman, and making final preparations for the inauguration of President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower on Jan. 20.

## Congressmen Make News

Three Congressmen often in the news in the past year because of their Congressional activities made the headlines for other reasons.

Sen. McCarthy, the communist-chasing Wisconsin Republican, received six medals from the Marine Corps. One of them was the Distinguished Flying Cross. It was accompanied by a citation which said the award was "for heroism and extraordinary achievement in aerial flight..."

Sen. McCarran, the Nevada Democrat frequently in the news because of "Red probes" and the immigration bill which he authored, underwent six hours of pre-trial questioning in connection with a newspaper's \$1 million damage suit. The suit charges McCarran and 40 others with conspiring to drive out of business the Las Vegas Sun.

Rep. Cox, 72-year-old Georgia Democrat who headed a House committee probing tax-exempt foundations, died on Christmas eve. His widow announced that she would be a candidate in the special election to choose her husband's successor.

## Reconsideration Urged

Rep. Feighan (D Ohio) said he will introduce new legislation in the 83rd Congress to confirm the Supreme Court decisions in the "tidelands oil" cases and to earmark "billions of dollars of royalties, which today belong to all the people, for educational and defense purposes."

Concerning the stands of President-elect Eisenhower on the issue, Feighan said:

"Eisenhower should make a careful and deliberate study of the Supreme Court decisions and also re-examine the wisdom of his own campaign promise before he recommends the biggest give-away gift in the history of any Congress--the donation of what belongs to all the people to just three states, his native Texas, California and Louisiana."

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

## In The Committees

**Praise**--A House subcommittee that investigated tax scandals over a two-year period praised the tax reforms undertaken in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a result of its probe.

**McCarthy**--The Senate Elections Subcommittee filed a report on its investigation of charges Sens. McCarthy (R Wis.) and Benton (D Conn.) brought against each other. The Subcommittee made no recommendations. "The record speaks for itself. The issue raised is one for the entire Senate," the report said.

**Decay**--The career of T. Lamar Caudle, former Assistant Attorney General, was an "accurate reflection of decay within the (Justice) Department," said a House Judiciary Subcommittee.

**Troops**--Support for the contention that South Korea could supply most of the men needed to fight the Korean War came from a House subcommittee.

**Costs**--Slightly more than \$6 million was spent for political broadcasts over radio and TV in the 1952 elections, according to a Senate subcommittee.

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## THE NEW CONGRESS

### 83rd Faces Host Of Tough Problems As It Meets For First Session; Top Issues Hinge On Question Of "How Much Government Spending?"

When the 83rd Congress gets down to the business of legislating, it will be faced with a barrage of requests and proposals for the passage of new laws and the amendment of old ones.

A lot of important legislation expires in 1953, during its first session, and Congress must extend most of these measures or replace them with new ones if the nation's domestic and foreign programs are not to crumble. A few of the acts which will come to an end during the year include built-in replacements -- clauses providing for the renewal of former laws when the present ones end.

Expiring legislation comprises only a small portion of the work to come before the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress. Pressure groups of every sort are urging new measures and revisions and many Congressmen themselves have announced plans to introduce revisions, additions and replacements for present bills.

Many of the big issues hinge on the question of government spending. President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower will present a budget to Congress for fiscal 1954 (which begins July 1, 1953). The budget will mostly be the work of President Harry S. Truman and his advisers, so Eisenhower may be friendly to certain revisions. Early forecasts pegged the new budget at about \$85 billion, but later estimates have dropped to as low as \$70 billion.

Senate GOP leaders have said the budget can not be trimmed much below \$80 billion, but House leaders have indicated a desire for a greater reduction.

#### APPROPRIATIONS DEADLINE

All appropriations end June 30, with the end of fiscal 1953. Consequently the new Congress will have one eye on its upcoming tussle with appropriations when it studies the budget.

Another issue in connection with the budget which Congress must face is that of taxes. Many Congressmen have talked of cutting taxes, but even more have called for a balanced budget. Others have said that it seems unlikely both goals can be achieved in the next year. The excess-profits tax on corporate earnings will expire June 30, and the present income tax rate will end Dec. 31, with the former lower rate taking effect unless Congress acts otherwise.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), to be Speaker of the House in the new Congress, has said he thinks a tax cut may be possible. However, Senate GOP leaders are not quite as hopeful. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Senate minority leader in the 82nd Congress, and probable chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said he wants to see the budget balanced before cutting taxes.

#### Priority List

Congressional leaders have set no definite timetable for legislation they will consider during 1953. However, certain business rates high on the priority list. Here are unofficial lists of key legislation likely to get floor or committee action.

#### Expiring Measures High in Priority

- Price, wage and rent controls
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act
- Foreign economic, military and technical aid
- Excess-profits tax on corporate earnings
- Rates for taxation of individual and corporate incomes
- Extension of the President's emergency powers
- Import duty on foreign copper (presently suspended)
- President's authority to propose reorganization of executive agencies.

#### Other Measures High in Priority

- State vs. federal ownership of offshore oil lands
- Farm programs and price supports
- Taft-Hartley labor law revisions
- St. Lawrence Seaway
- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act changes
- Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii
- Reclamation and power projects
- Universal Military Training
- Draft extension or revisions for doctors and dentists
- President's authority to order reserves to active duty.

#### Probes Likely to be Conducted

- Internal security and un-American activities
- Medical aid for veterans
- Wage, price and rent controls
- Spending by federal agencies
- Civil service system
- Public housing
- Government operation of power projects
- Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), probably to be Chairman of the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee, said it would be foolhardy to cherish more than a fond hope for tax cuts until Congress gets a close look at the budget President Truman will submit.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) has announced he will introduce a bill early in January to abolish many excise taxes and substantially reduce a long list of others.

Congress may also have to consider the tax problem from the standpoint of a Constitutional amendment.

Several organizations, and some Congressmen, have urged that a Constitutional convention be called by Congress for purposes of writing an amendment to the Constitution to limit the federal government's power to tax. One proposal is to place a ceiling on income taxes with the maximum tax rate to be 25 per cent of an individual's income.

The legislatures of 28 states have at one time or another in recent years petitioned Congress to call a Constitutional convention to consider a tax-limiting amendment. However, the present validity of 14 of these requests is doubted by some authorities.

### 32 REQUESTS REQUIRED

Under provisions of the Constitution, Congress must call a Constitutional convention to consider proposed amendments if requested to do so by the legislatures of 32 or more states.

In wrestling with budget and appropriations problems, one primary concern of Congress will be that of how much should be spent on foreign aid. Few critics of current foreign aid programs have called for drastic reduction of military aid, but some have urged virtual elimination of technical and economic assistance to other countries.

Some groups have advocated replacing economic and technical aid with measures more favorable to foreign trade and investment of American capital abroad.

Congress will have an opportunity to consider such a program, as the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will expire June 12, 1953, and all agreements made under it will end Jan. 1, 1954. If the act should be allowed to expire without some new law being passed by Congress, the old Smoot-Hawley tariff rates automatically will become effective Jan. 1, 1954. Most tariffs are at present from 50 to 75 per cent below Smoot-Hawley rates.

At least two Congressmen have plans for new legislation on import taxes. Rep. Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) has proposed that Congressional action be required before import duties could be lowered below a point where American industry would be injured. Under present "peril point" provisions passed by the 82nd Congress, the President can lower tariffs within specified limits if certain requirements are met.

Scudder said his amendment is inspired by reductions in the tariff on wine which have resulted in an increase in the importation of foreign wines.

The import duty on foreign copper is currently suspended by action of Congress. However, it will automatically again be effective Feb. 15, 1953, unless the 83rd Congress suspends it.

Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) said he is taking steps to see that Congress does continue the suspension. He said he wants the suspension to last as long as copper remains scarce.

On the domestic front, economy-minded Congressmen may strike at funds for certain reclamation and power programs as well as for harbors and flood control projects.

### EARLY "TIDE LANDS" ACTION?

Many other top priority issues which Congress must consider are not directly tied to budget and monetary problems. Among them is the issue of state vs. federal ownership of submerged offshore oil lands.

President Truman vetoed legislation by the 82nd Congress giving states ownership of these so-called tidelands. No attempt was made to override the veto, as some Senate leaders felt they could not muster sufficient opposition to the President's action to make the measure law.

President-elect Eisenhower is on record as favoring state ownership, so the Congress is expected to pass such legislation once more.

Many groups and Congressmen have urged the end of all economic controls -- particularly wage, price and rent regulations. But it is possible that the new Congress may enact some limited form of stand-by controls which would be effective in case of a new national emergency.

The St. Lawrence Seaway proposal was narrowly defeated by a Senate vote in 1952, but it may gain passage in 1953. Several Congressmen have said that since Canada has decided to build the Seaway even without U.S. help, this country should approve the project and participate in its building and control in order to preserve U.S. rights to one of the nation's most valuable waterways.

### Taft-Hartley Revision

One of the most controversial issues of recent Congresses has been the Taft-Hartley labor law. Labor unions generally have called for its repeal, some critics have urged keeping the law but amending it, and others have wanted the act to remain untouched.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who authored the bill, has outlined a long list of amendments which he will back in Congress. But he insists that the "basic principles" of the Taft-Hartley law should not be changed.

Many industrial groups, including the National Association of Manufacturers, have asked for the elimination of nation-wide bargaining contracts. Such an amendment nearly was approved when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed in 1947.

Concerning this point, Taft has said "if nation-wide strikes cannot be dealt with any other way, we might have to consider a limitation of nation-wide bargaining to prevent monopoly in labor as in industry.

"But I have always regarded such a law as very difficult to draw, and I do not believe it is going to be necessary. A lot of inconvenience is justified to keep the field of collective bargaining as free as possible."

The new Chairman of the House Labor Committee, Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.), told a reporter "we are certainly going to have changes in the labor-management relations law. I certainly anticipate them, but how they will be made I can't yet say."

McConnell was credited with working out a mine safety bill in the 82nd Congress which was acceptable to



management and labor, and he reportedly thinks the same can be done in the field of labor-management relations legislation.

The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act passed by the 82nd Congress over President Truman's veto, probably will come up for revision. Opponents have been particularly critical of certain discriminatory provisions of the measure.

The matter of Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood will return to the floors of Congress, and both territories appear to have gained some Congressional strength in their bids for admission.

Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.), expected to be Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said he favors statehood for Hawaii, but he opposes such status for Alaska.

#### HAWAII STATEHOOD

Butler predicted the Committee will approve a statehood bill for Hawaii and send it to the floor "reasonably early." In the past, Butler has opposed both Hawaiian and Alaskan statehood.

A federal health insurance program is another issue likely to return for debate. A special commission studying the problem has proposed a program which would be a compromise between the large-scale federal system advocated by Truman and the private voluntary participation plan advanced by the American Medical Association.

The future of the new proposal is generally considered to depend on how much Eisenhower will support it or how much the AMA will oppose it.

Michigan's Rep. Dingell (D) said he will ask the 83rd Congress to provide for the construction of 100,000 miles of super-highways in the United States.

Dingell's plan calls for a checkerboard of multi-laned superhighways running east and west and north and south across the country. He said the roads would provide greater security in time of national emergency as well as improved transportation and travel facilities in peacetime. He advocated tolls on the roads until they are paid for.

#### FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS

Rep. McConnell (R Pa.), Chairman-apparent of the House Education and Labor Committee, said he thinks Congress will continue federal aid to states for construction of school houses in congested areas of vital importance.

McConnell said he is opposed to general federal aid for maintenance and operation of schools--such items as payment of teachers' salaries or financing of auxiliary services like school bus transportation.

Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said they will again introduce a bill to abolish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A similar bill sponsored by Byrd, Bricker and others was narrowly defeated in the Senate in 1952 when it was returned to committee.

The RFC is the federal government's multi-billion dollar loan agency. It was established under President Herbert Hoover in 1932 as an emergency program to last 10 years. It was later extended to 1956. In 1951, after Congressional investigation had turned up alleged instances of corruption in the RFC, the agency was reorganized.

Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) has said he will ask the new Congress to decide whether more than 100 business enterprises owned or financed by the federal government should be turned over to private ownership.

#### PERSONNEL REFORMS

Many reforms in the government personnel program have been proposed, including jobs inside and outside of civil service.

The AFL National Association of Letter Carriers will ask Congress for a \$600 annual wage increase for postal workers, according to the union's president, William C. Doherty. He said legislation for the pay boost would be introduced by Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.), of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee has prepared a tentative federal employee legislative program for the new Congress. Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) is sponsor of a bill to provide one day of severance pay for each full month of federal service for government employees who are laid-off.

The Committee also will ask for repeal of the present provision prohibiting federal workers from accumulating annual leave.

Reps. Tom Murray (D Tenn.) and George P. Miller (D Calif.) will ask Congress to give non-veteran federal employees the right to appeal dismissals and demotions to the Civil Service Commission. Veterans already have this right.

Congress also will have to concern itself with a lot of legislation for military personnel and veterans.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) has advocated a new universal military training program under which all physically qualified young men would receive basic military training near their homes in units of the National Guard.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) has called for a new study of medical aid for veterans. He said he has asked the Senate Appropriations Committee staff to report on a cut imposed by Congress last summer on the amounts the budget bureau had recommended for the Veterans Administration program for medical, hospital, domiciliary and administrative facilities.

Congress appropriated \$855.8 million for the current fiscal year. The Budget Bureau had recommended some \$895 millions, compared with \$905.3 million the previous year.

A member of the Appropriations Committee, Ferguson said he has received many complaints that the amount allowed was inadequate.

## Farm Program

The nation's farm program will get some Congressional attention in 1953, although it may be up for even more debate during the second session of the 83rd Congress in 1954. The debate largely will center around price supports.

Several proposals have been made for national Presidential primaries and general election reforms. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said he will ask the Congress to consider a Constitutional amendment providing for nation-wide primaries.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) also will propose Constitutional amendments to provide for nation-wide primaries, to apportion the (Presidential) electoral votes of each state among the candidates according to the percentage of the total popular vote received by each, to establish a three-day election period instead of the present single day and to limit to two years or less the term of any man who succeeds to the White House by reason of the death of a President.

Under the last proposal, if a President died during the first two years of a term, the Vice President would serve only until the mid-term Congressional election at which time a new Presidential election would be held.

"I see much to be gained, nothing to be lost, by having the Vice President who succeeds to the Presidency stand for re-election at the earliest practical time," said Sen. Smathers.

Another proposed Constitutional amendment with which Congress may have to concern itself is one to limit the treaty powers of the President and the Senate in areas relating to rights of individuals and federal and state laws.

Sen. Kefauver also wants Congress to approve more of the proposals on law enforcement which came out of his Senate committee's investigation of crime in the U.S. during the 82nd Congress.

Among the Kefauver proposals are ones to require racketeers to keep records and produce a statement showing their net financial worth, and to prohibit deduction of illegal gambling losses from income tax returns.

### AIMS AT INFLUENCE PEDDLERS

Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) says a tough new law to punish people who hire influence peddlers is in the works.

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), who was defeated in the November elections, has drafted a bill authorizing the federal government to participate in a program of finding a way to halt cave-ins above coal mines. Flood's bill, which may be presented to the new Congress by another Member, would authorize an appropriation of one million dollars for the work. It would also provide for participation by state governments.

The Food and Drug Administration has said it will seek clear authority from Congress to enter and inspect plants after giving written notice to management.

The Supreme Court ruled in December that there can not be criminal prosecution of manufacturers who refuse to admit FDA inspectors to their plants because the present law is too ambiguous.

Among the dozens of additional issues to come before the Congress will be:

Outlawing or controlling of Communists in the U.S., giving the vote in national elections to residents of the District of Columbia, extension of the President's emergency powers, reorganization of the Executive branch of the government as recommended by the Hoover Commission, revision of the "fair trade" law, public housing and home loans, adjustments in postal rates, creation of federal judgeships, development of atomic energy for industrial uses and tightening of atomic secrecy, conversion of salt water into fresh water, and changes in regulations on interstate freight and transportation.

## Investigations Galore

In addition to all these and many more legislative problems to be faced by the new Congress, the growing business of investigating will also get attention -- and headlines.

Many investigations have been talked about, with particular emphasis slated for continuation of probes into Communist influences in America.

Other probes will be resumed or continued. Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.), stepping down as chairman of a House Ways and Means Committee which conducted a lengthy investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, suggested that the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress continue to check on the Bureau.

Statements by some Members indicate they expect plenty of "investigating," with control of both the Presidency and Congress shifting into Republican hands.

## EXPIRING LEGISLATION

Expiration dates for a lot of major legislation will fall during the first session of the 83rd Congress in 1953. As a result Congressmen will have to make decisions concerning revision, replacement or ending of these measures:

The import duty on foreign copper, presently suspended, will again become effective on Feb. 15, 1953, unless Congress acts otherwise.

The President's authority to propose reorganization of executive agencies as recommended by the Hoover Commission. Expires April 1, 1953.

President's Emergency Powers. Expire April 1, 1953.

Price and wage controls, plus rent controls in critical defense housing areas and in areas that extended controls by local option, as provided in the Defense Production Act. Expire April 30, 1953.

Allowances for dependents of armed forces enlisted personnel. Expire April 30, 1953.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Expires June 12, 1953. Present agreements under the act expire

Jan. 1, 1954, at which time, if the Act is not renewed, Smoot-Hawley tariff rates will go back into effect. Most tariffs are at present from 50 to 75 per cent below Smoot-Hawley rates.

#### MATERIALS ALLOCATIONS

The Defense Production Act. Expires June 30, 1953. In addition to the wage, rent and price controls provisions which expire earlier, the Act also provides for allocation of defense materials.

Veterans legislation providing direct loans and insurance of loans for home building by veterans. Expires June 30, 1953.

Authority given to states to define "disability" for purposes of Social Security benefits. Expires June 30. Unless Congress passes new legislation or extends present provisions, no disability payments will be made under Social Security after that date.

#### FOREIGN AID

Foreign economic, military and technical aid. Expires June 30, 1953.

Appropriations expire June 30, 1953.

Excess profits tax on corporate earnings. Expires June 30, 1953.

President's authority to control exports. Expires June 30, 1953.

Authority to award defense contracts on negotiated rather than on advertised basis. Expires June 30, 1953.

The drafting of doctors and dentists for military service. Expires July 1, 1953.

President's authority to order reserve components to active duty for 24 months. Expires July 1, 1953.

Authority to extend armed forces enlistments. Expires July 1, 1953.

Present tax rate on individual and corporate incomes. Expires Dec. 31, 1953. Unless new legislation is passed before that date, former lower rates automatically become effective.

Authority to renegotiate defense contracts. Expires Dec. 31, 1953.

The Mexican labor law, usually known as the "Wet-back Act." Provides travel allowances for Mexican farm laborers who enter the U.S. for seasonal employment and return to Mexico before specified dates. Expires Dec. 31, 1953.

#### PLANS OPEN HEARINGS

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said in a television interview Dec. 28, legislation to set up a Presidential Commission to search for ways of eliminating duplication and waste in the armed services will soon be introduced in Congress. He also said he plans to open most Senate Appropriations Committee hearings to the public.

## CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

### TAX AGENCY LOADED?

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) said Dec. 29, that his study of a Bureau of Internal Revenue report to the Senate Committee on Government Operations "shows that our tax-collecting agency has been loaded down with Truman Democrats." He noted that "many former political appointees have been blanketed under civil service," which "gives them permanent status."

### PERJURY INDICTMENTS

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhart Dec. 24 rejected motions to dismiss indictments accusing E. Merl Young, former RFC examiner, his brother and two Washington attorneys of perjury in connection with a probe of the RFC. Young was charged with lying before a Senate Banking Subcommittee probing RFC loans. (CQ Almanac, pp. 498 ff.). The court action left the cases open for trial at a later date.

### MUNDT SEES COALITION

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) predicted Dec. 27 that "a working combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats," will decide such major issues as "the depth of tax reduction, sharp economies in federal spending, and ... FEPC, tidelands oil land ownership, health and education programs." Mundt added that southern state backing of Eisenhower for President should be reflected in his legislative proposals to Congress.

### BASES FUNDS FROZEN

Sens. Russell B. Long (D La.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), both members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in separate interviews Dec. 28 that "considerable" money for military bases overseas is being held up pending a study of the armed forces construction program. Both Senators said Congressional "stop orders" on funds for military construction would not impair national security.

### "OVERSTAFFED"

Returning Dec. 23 from a tour of American bases in Europe, North Africa and the Near East, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) urged a 50 per cent cut in U.S. employees abroad. He said our installations overseas were overstuffed, and many employees on the payroll had nothing to do.

### CRITICIZES "BUY AMERICA" ACT

Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) disclosed Dec. 27 he will renew his fight in the 83rd Congress for repeal of the "Buy America Act" which forbids the government to buy foreign materials unless the price of comparable domestic products is "unreasonable." Smith said he hoped the Eisenhower Administration would back his proposal in the interests of developing foreign trade and reducing government costs.

### TAX REDUCTION

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), slated to head the House Ways and Means Committee, said Dec. 25 he will introduce a tax-reduction bill on the opening day of the 83rd Congress. He said the bill would cut individual income taxes a little more than five per cent next year.

# CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Any Congressional drive for economy--subject of campaign promises and pre-session calls for action -- must find much of its impetus in the big, important House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The House Committee, which takes "first look" at the money bills, probably will be headed by Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) in the 83rd Congress. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) is ranking GOP member and has said he will take the Senate Appropriations Committee Chairmanship.

## Rep. John Taber

The money-dispensing House Appropriations Committee may have an advocate of strict economy as its Chairman in the 83rd Congress. Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), slated to succeed Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) as head of that unit, has been a long-time critic of what he termed the Democratic Administration's "reckless spending" and "slap-happy fiscal policies."

As Chairman Taber returns to a post he held in the GOP-controlled 80th Congress. Here is his record on key appropriations and other bills:

**Government Agencies**--Taber sponsored the only amendment designed to cut the 1952 Army Civil Functions appropriations bill, and also proposed cuts in funds for the Post Office and Treasury Department. He supported a 1952 recommendation to liquidate the Small Defense Plants Administration, and said this year the Atomic Energy Commission was receiving funds "way beyond their needs." He also backed the 1952 Smith-Coudert amendment placing a ceiling on Defense Department expenditures for fiscal 1953.

**Controls**--In 1946, Taber voted for passage of a watered-down price control extension bill over the President's veto. He voted against a 1950 bill to extend federal rent controls, and favored a bill to amend the Defense Production Act to confine credit controls to consumer and real estate credit. In 1952, Taber supported an amendment to terminate wage and price controls.

**Veterans**--Taber supported recommitment of the 1949 Veterans' Pension plan, and opposed the 1952 bill to grant a flat 10 per cent pay raise to servicemen. He was the only member of the House in 1952 to vote against the compromise "GI Bill of Rights" for Korean veterans.

**Foreign Aid**--Taber supported the 1948 European Recovery Authorization, and aid to Greece and Turkey in 1947. But in 1950, he voted to recommit the Foreign Economic Assistance Act, and opposed the Korean Aid extension bill. He favored recommitting the 1951 Mutual Security authorization bill for further reductions, and voted against the 1952 MSA authorization.

**Domestic**--Taber has termed Mr. Truman's domestic programs socialistic, and has led the fight to cut the President's budgets. He opposed the Brannan farm plan, and maintains that public housing costs twice as much as private building.

Taber predicted this year that federal spending can be held to less than \$70 billion. He criticized the Defense Department as overstaffed, said he will set up a staff of "minutemen" to check up on whether federal employees are loafing.

Born May 5, 1880, in Auburn, New York, Taber studied law at Yale and was admitted to the New York bar in 1904. He was elected to the 68th and every succeeding Congress, has been a member of the Appropriations Committee since 1925.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Taber voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); balloted with the majority when most Democrats and Republicans voted the same way (Bipartisan Support) and frequency in making known his stand on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	93%	71%	99%
80th Congress	99	84	96
81st Congress	93	61	92
82nd Congress	99	64	99

## Sen. Styles Bridges

Styles Bridges (R N.H.), probable chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has called for cuts in the federal budget but "without crippling the foreign aid program." Bridges attacked President Truman's 1951 budget as "an invitation to disaster," and called the 1952 budget "shocking."

Bridges said the Democratic Administration failed to halt inflation. When Mr. Truman asked for a tax increase in 1952, Bridges said "federal, state and local taxes have reached the saturation point." Some of Bridges' stands:

He approved cutting Interior Department funds, opposed the price control extension bill, and favored the loan to Great Britain, all in 1946.

In 1947, he supported aid to Greece and Turkey, and objected to increasing Federal Trade Commission funds.

Bridges favored European Recovery aid to 16 West European nations and a public housing bill in 1948. He was against an anti-inflation bill to give the President stand-by rationing and controls authority.

He supported the National Housing Act with its slum clearance program in 1949, and approved the Mutual Defense Assistance Act to provide arms for Atlantic Pact nations.

In 1950, he was co-author of an amendment to reduce non-defense funds for the Executive Departments by 10 per cent, and favored a proposal to eliminate selective controls. He opposed the Brannan farm plan and the Ewing health plan, which he called "socialized farming," and "socialized medicine." Calling the Korean fighting a "prelude to World War III," Bridges urged all out mobilization and 100 per cent economic controls.

Bridges voted for cuts in Mutual Security funds, the Independent Offices appropriation, and funds for the Army Civil Functions program in 1951. He sponsored most of the Senate amendments reducing the supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1952. In 1952, Bridges said he "wanted to see the budget balanced before we consider a tax cut," and set the goal at \$10 billion in budget cuts, including "some cuts" in military spending. (For Bridges' foreign policy stands and voting record, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1170).



# Pressures

## GOOD YEAR AHEAD?

Nineteen hundred and fifty-three will be "a good year" for America, Charles R. Sligh Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said Dec. 29.

Pledging industry's cooperation with the new Administration, Sligh emphasized that with more than \$150 billion invested in new plant and equipment since the end of World War II, America has the finest industrial machine the world has ever seen.

## NEW CUSTOMS BILL

Elimination of governmental red tape "hampering import trade" is being urged by the National Council of American Importers.

On Dec. 24, Harry S. Radcliffe, executive vice president of the Council, recommended that "a new approach" to the long pending Customs Simplification Bill be taken by the new Administration, to achieve this goal.

He proposed that the incoming Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey, submit a completely new bill to the new Congress, retaining all the noncontroversial features of the previous measure and adding provisions advocated by importers to facilitate trade.

The Council advocates elimination of one point in the old bill, which raised to \$10 the limit of value under which articles could be sent to persons in this nation duty free. It recommends revision of tariff classifications, now "vague in some respects."

## TRANSPORT CURBS DEFENDED

The principle of mandatory sharing of all foreign-aid cargo shipments with the American Merchant Marine is defended in a report filed during the week of Dec. 22 with the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security.

The study was prepared by the National Federation of American Shipping. President Truman named the board last July, asking it to review all foreign trade programs on an "independent basis."

The report, which may affect foreign trade legislation, charts a steady decline in the share of America's foreign trade carried in U.S. vessels. It asserts that "Foreign trade policy cannot be considered apart from national defense ... While we must strengthen other nations, we will in the long run do them little good if in so doing we weaken ourselves."

## KOHLBERG LETTER

Alfred Kohlberg, New York exporter often identified with the "China Lobby," has urged President Truman to get a secret 1947 report on a State Department investigation before ruling on the loyalty of John Carter Vincent, diplomat.

In a letter made public Dec. 29, Kohlberg told the President that "Mr. Acheson's loyalty to his friends may seem an admirable quality, but that he has been unfortunate in the extension of this friendship seems evident in some instances."

## CIO POLITICAL ACTION

The CIO is planning to "continue to direct and expand" its political activities during the next four years of the Eisenhower Administration, a CIO spokesman told CQ Dec. 29.

These activities include "getting out the vote at election time, publicizing the records of public officials, continuing the education of the membership on political issues, raising of dollars for the Political Action Committee, and rallying of support behind 'liberal' members of Congress, state legislatures and other governing bodies."

According to the CIO, members of its unions voted "rather strongly" in favor of PAC-endorsed candidates in the recent elections.

## INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Representatives of the National Independent Union Council said Dec. 27 they would appear before the Senate Labor Committee to urge "national recognition and equal representation for independent unions."

Don Mahon of Des Moines, secretary of the council, announced the plans after he conferred with Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio).

According to Mahon there are now 2,200 independent unions in the country, and 300 of them, with a membership of 500,000 workers, are backing the attempt to get national recognition.

He explained the council is seeking equal treatment for independent unions with the CIO and AFL in matters before the National Labor Relations Board and other governmental labor agencies.

## GOVERNORS TO OFFER VIEWS

Several state governors are planning to present to the 83rd Congress their views on the separation of certain fields of taxation and administration in which federal and state jurisdictions overlap.

Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey announced Dec. 20 that he is calling a meeting of the committee on inter-governmental relations of the Conference of Governors at Washington on Jan. 21.

Other members of the committee are Govs. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, John D. Lodge of Connecticut, J. Howard Pyle of Arizona, G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Walter J. Kohler of Wisconsin and Lawrence W. Wetherby of Kentucky.

## D.C. VOTING RIGHTS

Launching of "the biggest and most sustained drive in 80 years" to give residents of Washington, D.C., the right to vote in Presidential elections and to elect Representatives to sit in Congress, was announced Dec. 29, by the Citizens' Nationwide Committee for Abolition of Taxation Without Representation in the District.



## TRUMAN ASSAILS "PRESSURES"

President Truman charged Dec. 29 that "improper pressures brought to bear on government officials" by business interests are as bad as trying to sway a judge's decision by bribery.

Truman said in a letter to Federal Trade Commissioner Stephen J. Spingarn that public officials "must recognize these pressures for what they are and have the courage to stand against them."

Spingarn has charged certain oil companies with trying to discredit the Commission as a result of its investigation of alleged international oil cartels.

Declaring that attempts to control government decisions by "pressure or influence" are far more common than bribery, Truman asserted:

"The organized campaign of misrepresentation now being waged against the staff report on oil cartels prepared in your Commission is a good illustration of attempted coercion and intimidation."

## BAN ON FIVE PERCENTERS

New government contract rules aimed at "five percenters and influence peddlers" were announced Dec. 29.

General Services Administrator Jess Larson said the new set of uniform standards is designed to help government contracting officers "in determining under existing law what is a legitimate arrangement and what is not."

For the first time, Larson explained, the law specifies in detail the principles which contracting officers should consider in determining whether an agreement is or is not in violation of the "covenant against contingent fees" clause in federal contracts. This clause prohibits payment of certain types of fees.

The rules grew out of the 1949 Senate Expenditures Subcommittee probe of persons who obtain government contracts for a fee -- five per cent or more -- by using their influence, real or alleged.

The new regulation implements a policy started in 1950 requiring bidders to state whether they have employed agents to get government business. It provides officials with "a set of principles to guide them in borderline cases."

## McCARRAN QUESTIONED

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) Dec. 29 underwent six hours of pre-trial questioning for a \$1 million damage suit which charged him and 40 others with conspiring to drive out of business the Las Vegas, Nev., Sun, newspaper owned by Hank M. Greenspun.

McCarran, testifying under oath, said he bore no ill feeling toward Greenspun, who criticized him editorially, and denied point by point allegations that he took the lead in forming a conspiracy to destroy the Sun's business.

The Nevada Senator testified that "as a rule" food and lodging was on the house when he visited Las Vegas hotel-gambling casinos whose owners also were named in the suit.

## AID BAN VOIDED

President Truman Dec. 30 directed that economic and military aid be continued to France, Italy and Great Britain although these countries shipped a total of \$2.5 million in strategic materials behind the iron curtain. Mr. Truman acted under a provision in the 1951 Battle Act which bans aid to nations making such shipments to the Soviet bloc, unless the President decides to continue aid in the best interests of American security. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 211).

In letters to the chairmen of the Congressional committees concerned with the problem -- the House Foreign Affairs, Senate Foreign Relations, and House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations units -- Mr. Truman said all three countries contracted for the shipments before the Battle Act went into effect. "The decision to continue aid in these cases best serves the security interests of the United States," he added.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"I came away deeply disturbed that so sensitive a world area and one in which we are so deeply committed should be in hands so old and fanatical," said Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.) of President Syngman Rhee of Korea in a Dec. 29 newsletter. Engle conferred with Rhee during a three and one-half-week military tour of duty in Korea last month. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1215).

"Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, once a grandiloquent defender of our vast foreign give-away programs, has concluded, publicly, that they are wasteful, wrong-headed and maladministered, and that we ought to get rid of them," commented Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) in a Dec. 31 letter to his constituents. "Well, they say confession is good for the soul."

Texas' resources must be developed, "whether peace is attained or not," Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.) said in a Dec. 26 newsletter. "If we fail to further develop and to expand our present facilities to utilize our resources, we could be contributing measurably to a weakness in the future that could rebound to the benefit of Russia," he continued.

"Those closest to the picture expect U.S. troop strength to rise rather than decline in Korea," reported Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) in a Dec. 24 news release. "They feel Ike is convinced that we cannot afford to continue the stalemate," said Hunter.

"I will introduce in the House a resolution to have the Agriculture Committee of the House investigate why the live beef cattle prices have fallen during the last four months ... while during the same period the prices paid by consumers for beef products have remained, with very little, if any, change," Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) said in a Jan. 1 release.

"The sheet of a New Year lies white and clean before us," Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) commented in her Dec. 24 newsletter. "This Member of the Congress hopes that the end of the year will find many items of constructive legislation, of teamwork, of mutual understanding and of great strides towards the peace of the entire world, written on its pages."

# Political Notes

## Ike, Senators Confer

GOP Senate leaders conferred with President-elect Eisenhower Dec. 30 on a prospective legislative program for the incoming Administration. It was the second such meeting between Eisenhower and Republican Congressional leaders. (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1197.)

The conference--attended by Sens. Robert A. Taft (Ohio), Styles Bridges (N.H.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) and Milton R. Young (N.D.)--centered largely on domestic issues such as patronage, controls and a prospective move in the Senate to outlaw the filibuster.

Taft predicted afterwards that a "harmonious legislative program" would be worked out between the executive and legislative branches. He said a "general understanding" had been reached that there would be "adequate consultation of Senators" on appointments, but added he still felt the selection of Martin P. Durkin as Secretary of Labor was "incredible." (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1212).

Young told newsmen he had been assured of plans to continue the 90 per cent farm parity policy in a post-conference talk with Eisenhower and Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture-designate, and would therefore vote to confirm Benson's appointment. Young had said earlier he would oppose confirmation unless Benson lined up in support of the parity policy.

Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio), who also conferred with Eisenhower Dec. 30, said she had recommended two women--Mrs. Lottie Randolph and Mrs. Zelma George--for posts in the Agriculture Departments and United Nations.

## State Dept. Appointments

President-elect Eisenhower Dec. 30 made two appointments to the State Department. Named were a Kentucky Congressman and Herman Phleger, San Francisco attorney. The Congressman, Rep. Thurston Ballard Morton (R) was the first of eight Assistant Secretaries of State named to serve under John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate.

In Congress, Morton has supported most of the Administration's major foreign policy measures.

In 1947 he voted for Greek-Turkish aid and emergency foreign aid. The next year he favored aid to 16 West European nations under the European Recovery Program and a bill to admit displaced persons into the U.S. In 1949, he voted for arms aid to Atlantic Pact nations. Morton opposed a move to recommit the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and voted for the foreign aid authorization bill in 1952.

Morton was born in Kentucky Aug. 19, 1907, and was graduated from Yale University in 1929. He was elected to the 80th Congress in 1946 and re-elected to the 81st and 82nd Congresses. He announced in 1952 that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Morton was the only Eisenhower backer elected a delegate from Kentucky to the 1952 GOP National Convention. He said Dec. 29 he would accept the State Department post "if they need me, but I don't want to."

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Morton voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority when most of the Democrats and Republicans voted the same way (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stand on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
80th Congress	71%	93%	83%
81st Congress	67	89	77
82nd Congress	69	85	68

## HERMAN PHLEGER

Herman Phleger, 62-year-old San Francisco lawyer, was named Dec. 30 as legal adviser to the State Department. He has been in corporation practice, and for six months after World War II served as associate director of the legal division in the Office of Military Government.

## Agriculture Aide

### TRUE D. MORSE

President-elect Eisenhower Dec. 24 appointed True D. Morse, 56-year-old Missourian and one-time Democrat, as Undersecretary of Agriculture. Morse said he has voted Republican in national elections for the last 20 years.

Morse heads the Doane Agricultural Service and is the editor of the "Doane Agricultural Digest." He is also vice president of the American Farm Economists Association. In 1944 and 1948, Morse led a group of farm leaders who supported Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President, and had a hand in drawing up the 1952 GOP farm platform.

## FARM POLICY ADVISERS

President-elect Eisenhower Dec. 28 named a 14-man interim agricultural advisory committee to help draft the Administration farm program.

The group of farm specialists will be headed by W. I. Myers, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. No Members of Congress were named.

## WHITE HOUSE STAFF

President-elect Eisenhower Dec. 29 appointed a third administrative assistant to his White House staff -- Robert Cutler, 57-year-old Boston Republican. (For other staff appointments, see 1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1153). Cutler's work will relate to the National Security Council, and to coordinating its functions with other departments and agencies.

Cutler, a lawyer by profession, has served as a special assistant to both former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and former Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal. Cutler will resign his present post as director of the Old Colony Trust Company in Boston.

## Political Briefs

### PAYNE, BREWSTER

State Senate President Burton M. Cross became acting governor of Maine Dec. 26. He succeeds former Gov. Frederick G. Payne who resigned to take his seat as U.S. Senator from Maine. (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1196). Cross, who is also the Governor-elect, will be inaugurated Jan. 8 for a full two-year term.

Meanwhile, Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine) Dec. 22 said it was his "intention to resign as Senator effective Dec. 31." Receipt of his resignation by the Secretary of the Senate was confirmed Dec. 31 by the Senate Parliamentarian's office. Brewster was defeated by Payne in Maine's primary for the GOP nomination to the Senate.

### SPARKMAN ON ADLAI ROLE

Sen. John Sparkman (D Ala.) said Dec. 24 the Democratic record for the next four years "will be made in Congress," but he called on all Democrats to accept Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson as head of the party. (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1127). Sparkman also urged that a harmonious agreement between Stevenson and Democratic Congressional leaders be worked out.

### CONTESTED HOUSE SEAT

In Pennsylvania, Theodore R. Gunnett, Lawrence County Democratic chairman, said Dec. 29 contest of the re-election of Rep. Louis E. Graham (R) would be pressed. "I have received assurance from the House Administration Committee that Graham will not be seated until the contest is fought out on the floor," Gunnett added. Graham apparently defeated Frank M. Clark (D), but Gunnett said errors in the vote count favored Clark. (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1196).

### ARKANSAS GOP FIGHT

In a fight for control between two factions of the GOP in Arkansas, a group led by Verne Tindall, who was Eisenhower's Presidential campaign manager in the state, lost its bid to unseat State GOP Chairman Osro Cobb. The State Republican Committee Dec. 30 voted 57 to 39 against Cobb's ouster. Former Rep. Gerald Landis (R Ind.) had arrived in Arkansas Dec. 28 as a "representative of the Eisenhower organization" to "help out Verne Tindall."

### MRS. COX FILES CANDIDACY

Mrs. Edward Eugene Cox, widow of the late Rep. E. E. Cox (D Ga.), was the first person to announce formal candidacy for his two-year Congressional term. She said she "will not seek the office for longer than the term for which my husband was elected." Feb. 4 was set as the date for a special election in Georgia's 2nd District to name a successor to Cox who died Dec. 24. (See story on Cox death, p. 12).

### ILLINOIS ELECTION SLATED

Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson Dec. 30 set the dates for a special election to fill the vacancy in Congress left by the death of Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) Nov. 6. (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1088). The primary was scheduled for April 14, and the election for July 7, 1953, in Chicago's seventh district.

### ASK LANGER SEATING DELAY

North Dakota State Senator J. B. Bridston said Dec. 30 he would mail petitions to Washington signed by "about 15 representative North Dakotans" asking the U.S. Senate to delay seating Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) until a probe is made of immigration bills sponsored by Langer. Bridston said earlier the bills had the effect of allowing aliens the government is trying to deport to stay in this country.

### AIKEN PREFERS FARM POST

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said Dec. 27 he would not bid for the Senate Labor Committee Chairmanship but wanted to head the Senate Agriculture Committee instead.

Aiken ranks second to Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) on the Labor unit, but Taft was expected to pass up the Chairmanship to become Senate Majority Leader. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) is third ranking GOP member of the Labor group. (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1212).

### HURLEY FILES CONTESTER

Patrick J. Hurley (R) said Dec. 31 that he had sent a petition to the Secretary of the U.S. Senate asking that he be declared the winner over Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) in the Nov. 4 Senate race in New Mexico. An aide in the Senate Secretary's office said the contest communication had been received.

### MEDALS FOR SEN. MCCARTHY

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Dec. 29 received the Distinguished Flying Cross from the Marine Corps. An accompanying citation said the award was "for heroism and extraordinary achievement in aerial flight as combat intelligence officer during operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area from Dec. 12 to Dec. 15, 1943."

The Senator, now a major in the Marine Corps Reserve, also was presented with the Air Medal and four gold stars in lieu of additional Air Medals for 25 missions in which he took part in the Solomons in 1943 and 1944. In all, McCarthy was credited by the Navy with 30 missions. In the 1947-48 Congressional Directory, the Senator had reported he had flown 17 official missions. Both McCarthy and Col. John R. Lanigan, who presented the awards, said there was nothing unusual about the delay. They said records had to be checked and verified.

A Navy spokesman Dec. 31 quoted Undersecretary Francis Whitehair as saying that "on or about Sept. 22, 1951, Senator McCarthy requested that he be considered for retroactive awards," under a directive issued by the Navy in 1944. The Navy said the request came in reply to a general notice inviting such applications, but McCarthy said he had made no request.

### NOMINATIONS

President Truman has reappointed: Former Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota, Dec. 30, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. (Recess appointment).

Oswald Ryan of Indiana, Dec. 30, as Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board for another year.

## Filibuster Fight?

### NEW ROUND IN OLD BATTLE

An issue that is evoking plenty of debate among Congressmen deals with debate. It involves Senate Rule XXII, which requires the votes of 64 Senators (two-thirds of the membership) to shut off discussion.

Here's the background on Rule 22, commonly called the cloture rule.

The rule on imposition of cloture (limiting of debate) was adopted by the Senate March 8, 1917, on a 64 to 2 vote. Its adoption followed a furor over the "talking to death" in the Senate of a proposal by President Woodrow Wilson for arming American merchant ships before U.S. entry into World War I.

In its original form, Rule 22 required only the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, to invoke cloture. But in 1949 during a parliamentary battle preceding scheduled consideration of Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation, the imposition of cloture was made more difficult by raising the necessary number of votes to the present two-thirds of the entire Senate membership.

The 1949 rules change grew out of a ruling made during the 80th Congress by the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.), then president pro tem of the Senate. Vandenberg ruled that no limit could be imposed on debate by the Senate on a motion to take up a particular measure. This was approved by the Senate and sustained the right of a large and determined minority to filibuster indefinitely and twice: Once against a motion to take up legislation, and if that were broken in an endurance test, then against the legislation itself.

#### BARKLEY REVERSED VANDENBERG

Vice President Alben Barkley reversed the Vandenberg ruling in 1949, but the Senate overrode him. After many efforts to supply more limitations on debate, "compromise" rule changes were written by a bipartisan group and provide that: A petition signed by 16 Senators to close debate on any motion or measure must be voted on the day after it is presented. Two-thirds of the full Senate membership can then limit debate to one hour for each Senator, but there can be no limitation of debate on any proposal to change Rule 22.

Thus, if the "Constitutional majority" (64 Senators) cannot be obtained to limit debate on a motion (or, if obtained on a motion, to limit discussion of the legislation itself) a proposal to change the rule can be opposed by an authorized filibuster.

The 1949 change was sponsored by the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) and was approved by the Senate on a 63 to 23 vote. Democrats favored it 29 to 15; Republicans, 34 to 8.

#### 4 of 21 ATTEMPTS SUCCEED

There have been 21 cloture votes since the adoption of Rule 22 some 35 years ago. Of the 21 votes only four succeeded. Filibusters (derived from the word *filibusteros*, or West Indian pirates) prevailed in the other 17 cases. The four instances, and issues involved, in which

#### Procedural Snarls

Disagreement over the "rules of the game" may touch off the first fights in both House and Senate of the new Congress, the 83rd since 1789.

On the eve of convening of the new Congress, Members in both chambers planned attempts at rules revision. Questions of procedure were over Senate Rule 22 (see adjoining column) and a House rule allowing the Rules Committee to hold bills approved by legislative committees from floor action (see page 13).

Three Senate Democrats Dec. 30, after meeting with 10 other Senators, announced they would lead a fight to abolish the "evil" and "threat" of filibusters, allowed under Rule 22. Sponsors of the meeting were Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), Paul Douglas (Ill.), and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.).

Among House Members, Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) said Dec. 29 he would try to restore 81st Congress rules providing a bypass of Rules Committee power.

cloture was voted were: Versailles Treaty, 1919; World Court, 1926; branch banking, 1927; and banking act, 1933.

Of the 21 cloture votes, eight have dealt with so-called civil rights issues. All these have occurred since 1938, and none has been successful.

Here are the eight votes, as compiled by CQ:

Issue	Date	Yeas	Nays
FEPC	July 12, 1950	55	33
FEPC	May 19, 1950	52	32
Anti-poll Tax	July 31, 1946	39	33
FEPC	Feb. 9, 1946	48	36
Anti-poll Tax	May 15, 1944	36	44
Anti-poll Tax	Nov. 23, 1942	37	41
Anti-lynching	Feb. 16, 1938	42	46
Anti-lynching	Jan. 27, 1938	37	51

Some advocates of a more easily invoked cloture favor a rules change that would allow debate to be cut off by the vote of a simple majority. If a simple majority rule had prevailed in the eight cloture votes dealing with civil rights issues, cloture could have been imposed in five of the eight cases. Where only four of the total of 21 cloture votes succeeded under the two-thirds rule, 14 would have prevailed under majority rule.

One of the most recent moves contributing to agitation for an easier limit on debate is a plank in the 1952 Democratic platform. Urging action to protect the majority of the Senate from the minority, the plank calls for changes to "improve Congressional procedure so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate."

The GOP platform has a civil rights section but made no reference to cloture. The following statements on the filibuster and the broader question of civil rights have been attributed to President-elect Eisenhower:



Eisenhower: "I do not believe that we can cure all of the evils in men's hearts by law and when you get to compulsory action in certain phases of this thing I really believe we can do more by leadership in getting states to do it than to make it a federal compulsory thing." (Ablene, Kan., press conference, 6-5-52). "The full power, the full influence of the federal government must be used in correcting any unnecessary discrimination of this kind, but it must do it by first sticking to the jobs for which it was set up to do." (Detroit speech, 6-14-52). "... I am against filibusters..." (Attributed to Eisenhower by Roy Wilkins, administrator, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, after an interview, 8-26-52).

#### ARGUMENTS FOR, AGAINST

Divorced, so far as is possible, from the political causes to which it has been linked from time to time, the principal historic arguments for and against unlimited debate are:

**FOR** -- Unlimited debate assures the power of a minority to resist the tyranny of a passing majority, and to protect the rights of the people.

**AGAINST** -- The majority holds its status at the will of the people and can be deprived of it at a succeeding election. The House of Representatives had had a limit on debate since its creation in 1789.

**FOR** -- This is not a country of majority rule. The Constitution of the United States was written, in large part, to prevent majority rule. The Declaration of Independence was an announcement that there are limitations upon majority rule.

**AGAINST** -- Majority rule is in fact one of the principal assumptions of the American political system and is government "by the people." Where the Declaration of Independence calls for minority rights, they are the rights of individual citizens, not of legislative minorities. Where the Constitution provides exceptions to majority rule in Congress, it specifically states those exceptions and prescribes a two-thirds vote.

**FOR** -- No important legislation defeated by filibustering has been subsequently re-enacted, proving that the judgment of the minority was well founded. The filibuster has killed more bad bills than good ones.

**AGAINST** -- Many bills once killed by the filibuster have been revived and passed by succeeding Congresses, among them the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood and the bill to arm U.S. merchant ships prior to U.S. entry into World War I. (The controversy from which Rule 22 stemmed.)

**FOR** -- The Senate serves as a valuable and sober check on the sometimes impetuous House of Representatives.

**AGAINST** -- The Senate would not be propelled into rash action by a reasonable cloture rule that would provide an opportunity for full debate.

**FOR** -- The Senate is "the greatest deliberative body in the world" and should continue to enjoy that prestige.

**AGAINST** -- What threatens the prestige of the Senate is not a liberal form of cloture but the abuse of free debate that brings the Senate into disrepute.

#### REP. COX DIES

Rep. Edward Eugene Cox (D Ga.), 72-year-old Southern Democratic leader in the House, died Dec. 24 at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital. First elected to Congress in 1924, Cox would have been top Democrat on the Rules Committee. He died only a few days before the start of what would have been his 15th consecutive term in Congress.

The veteran Congressman was a key figure in the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition against many New and Fair Deal measures. And as a top member of the Rules unit, he teamed with Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to side-track such legislation.

However, Cox supported much of the Administration's foreign policy. He approved the Bretton Woods agreement, voted for Greek-Turkish aid, the European recovery program and Korean aid. He voted with many of the Democrats, and against most of his fellow Georgians in Congress, to oppose a cut in the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. But he was a frequent critic of the State Department, and charged in 1950 that its "suicidal policy of appeasement" was responsible for the world crisis.

Recently, Cox introduced a resolution calling for a United States of Europe, a political federation to which he said "England holds the key."

In 1949, Cox traded blows with the late Rep. Adolph Sabath (D Ill.) -- who died Nov. 6 -- over an Administration housing bill which Cox called a "socialistic scheme." (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1088). He opposed the Administration's stand on labor as well.

As early as 1947, he urged "legislation that will control the excesses of union leaders" and voted for passage of the Taft-Hartley law over Mr. Truman's veto.

He also opposed the 75 cent an hour minimum wage, and backed a 1945 bill to end the exemption of labor unions from prosecution for extortion and robbery.

In 1943 Cox headed a probe of the Federal Communications Commission, which he said in 1951 housed "an army of Red lawyers." In 1952 he was Chairman of the special House Committee probing tax-exempt educational and philanthropic foundations for alleged subversive activities. (1952 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1216).

Cox was a firm believer in "white supremacy." He consistently voted against anti-poll tax bills, and was at odds with the Democratic civil rights program.

Born in Georgia, Cox studied law and then became a judge. He was elected to the 69th Congress from Georgia's second district, and was re-elected to all succeeding Congresses.

#### RECENT RECORD

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	61%	90%	77%
80th Congress	64	96	75
81st Congress	51	68	87
82nd Congress	48	88	83



## "21-Day" Provision

### RULES COMMITTEE "BYPASS" PROPOSED

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) said Dec. 29 he would seek a change in House Rules when Congress convened Jan. 3. He planned to offer an amendment to curb the power of the Rules Committee to bottle up bills approved by legislative committees.

The proposed change would restore the rules in effect during the 81st Congress, whereby the chairman of a standing committee could force a House vote on approved legislation if the Rules Committee had ignored for 21 days the standing committee's request for clearance.

The 21-day rule was adopted Jan. 3, 1949, under the sponsorship of the late Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.), then chairman of the Rules Committee. Sabath proposed the change as a means of by-passing a coalition of Southern Democrats, led by the late Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia and Republicans on the Committee. The House adopted the proposed change by voice vote after agreeing by a roll-call vote of 275-143 to Sabath's motion to "order the previous question" (a parliamentary device to close debate and bring the rules resolution to a vote). Democrats voted for the motion 225-31, Republicans against, 49-112. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 577).

Early in the second session of the 81st Congress Cox made an attempt to repeal the 21-day rule by a resolution providing for a return to the rules of the 80th Congress. The House rejected the resolution by a vote of 183-236 (D 85-171, R 98-64) on Jan. 20, 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 384).

#### 21-DAY RULE REPEALED

At the beginning of the 82nd Congress Sabath introduced a resolution providing for re-adoption of the rules of the 81st Congress, thus continuing the 21-day rule. But his attempt to block amendments to the resolution by "ordering the previous question" failed by a vote of 179-247 (D 141-89, R 37-158). Cox then offered a substitute repealing the 21-day rule, and it was adopted by a vote of 243-180 (D 91-137, R 152-42). (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 336).

Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), slated to be Chairman of the Rules Committee in the 83rd Congress, and other Republicans on the Committee have consistently opposed the 21-day rule. Among Democrats who were supporters of the rule, Rep. Ray J. Madden of Indiana is the only one likely to be on the Committee in the 83rd Congress. Other Democratic Members, Reps. Howard W. Smith (Va.), William M. Colmer (Miss.), and John E. Lyle, Jr. (Tex.), supported Cox's repeal resolutions. Eberharter is not a member of the Committee.

During the two-year life of the 21-day rule, eight pieces of legislation were brought to the floor of the House by this device. All but one of these were passed by the House. Proponents of the 21-day rule cited this fact as evidence that the rule kept the Committee from "thwarting" the will of the House, and that the House itself could be trusted to turn down ill-advised legislation. Opponents claimed it kept the Committee from exercising control over "unwise, unsound, ill-timed, spendthrift and socialistic measures." Bills which came out under

the 21-day rule were concerned with: Rivers and harbors and flood control; provisions for U.S. participation in international organizations; statehood for Alaska; statehood for Hawaii; establishment of the national science foundation; veterans' hospital construction; anti-poll tax; mining subsidies. Only the mine subsidy bill failed to pass the House.

The Rules Committee has been in existence since 1789. It was first a select committee, then became a standing committee in 1880. Its life-or-death power over legislation dates from 1883 when it was given authority to report special orders providing times and methods for consideration. It reached the zenith of its power during the Speakership (1903-1911) of the late Joseph G. Cannon (R Ill.). At that time the Speaker was a member of the Rules Committee, which gave him almost unlimited control over the business of the House.

The ruthlessness with which "Uncle Joe" Cannon exercised his power led to revolt, and the House adopted a rule prohibiting membership on the Rules Committee to the Speaker. This rule went into effect March 19, 1910, and remained on the books until it was deleted by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Custom, rather than rule, now dictates that the Speaker shall not serve on this, or any other, committee.

#### PARTY LEADERS

Senators and Representatives of both major parties selected leaders for the 83rd Congress at party meetings Jan. 2, in preparation for opening day sessions of the House and Senate on Jan. 3.

Named to lead the Senate majority, by the Senate Republican Conference, were:

Senate President Pro Tempore -- Styles Bridges (N.H.)  
Majority Floor Leader -- Robert A. Taft (Ohio)  
Majority Whip -- Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)  
Conference Chairman -- Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)  
Policy Committee Chairman -- William F. Knowland (Calif.)

Chosen at the Senate Democratic Conference:

Minority Floor Leader -- Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.)

House Republican Conference choices:

Speaker -- Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.)  
Majority Floor Leader -- Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)

Named at the House Democratic Caucus:

Minority Floor Leader -- Sam Rayburn (Tex.)  
Minority Whip -- John W. McCormack (Mass.)  
Caucus Chairman -- Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)

## With House, Senate Control Shifting

### HOW COMMITTEES WILL BE ORGANIZED

One of the important early tasks of the new Congress will be the organization of committees. Here is the process of organization as summarized by CQ from the opinions of Senate and House leaders and officials and the rules of procedure.

In the Senate, the Republican Conference -- all Senate Republicans -- appoints a committee on committees. The steering committee of the Democratic Conference acts as the Senate Democratic committee on committees.

In the House, the Republican Conference chooses its committee on committees, which is made up of one member from each state which has Republican representation in the House. The Democratic caucus chooses its committee on committees, which is composed of Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The ratio of Republicans to Democrats on each standing, or legislative, committee, depends on the proportion of Republicans and Democrats in each chamber. The decision as to the make up in each committee lies with the Republican and Democratic Conferences in the Senate, and with party leaders in the House. Republicans, with a majority in each house, will be in control.

Once the ratio of Republicans to Democrats has been fixed, the two committees on committees in each chamber have the problem of determining who will fill the committee vacancies. Seniority, sectional interests and Members' qualifications are considered in this determination.

#### SET BY 1946 ACT

The number of Congressional standing committees and the number of members on each Committee was established by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. However, the number of committee members may be changed by revising the rules.

When the committees on committees have decided who will fill the vacant spots on each of the various standing committees, resolutions are offered from the floor for the election of these Committees and their chairmen. The resolutions ordinarily are passed by unanimous consent. Because of their number and size, committees are not usually elected immediately, but resolutions providing for the elections are presented by the majority and minority parties as soon as they are able to perfect their lists, in the first few weeks of the session.

Committee chairmanships go to the majority party, almost always to members with the longest committee seniority. Majority Members always outnumber minority members on a committee.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, majority Senators are entitled to serve on two committees, plus either the Committee on Government Operations or the Committee on the District of Columbia. Minority Senators may serve on only two Committees. There are 15 standing committees in the upper chamber.

Members in the House are entitled to hold one committee post, plus membership on either the District of Columbia, Expenditures in Executive Departments, House Administration, or Un-American Activities Committees. The lower chamber has 19 standing committees.

#### 3 Past Congresses

The number of Republicans and Democrats on the Senate and House Committees at the opening of the past three Congresses follows:

##### SENATE

	80th		81st		82nd	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
Agriculture	7	6	5	8	6	7
Appropriations	12	9	8	13	10	11
Armed Services	7	6	6	7	6	7
Banking	7	6	5	8	6	7
Civil Service	7	6	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	7	5	6	7	6	7
Finance	7	6	6	7	6	7
Foreign Relations	7	6	5	8	6	7
Govt. Operations (Expenditures)	7	6	6	7	6	7
Int. and Insular	-	-	6	7	6	7
Interstate Commerce	7	6	5	8	6	7
Judiciary	7	6	5	8	6	7
Labor	8	5	5	8	6	7
Post Off., Civil Service	-	-	6	7	6	7
Public Lands	8	5	-	-	-	-
Public Works	7	5	5	8	6	7
Rules	8	5	5	8	6	7

Total breakdowns for Republicans and Democrats, respectively, were 51 and 45 for the 80th; 42 and 54 for the 81st; and 47 and 49 for the 82nd Congresses, at the start of each first session.

##### HOUSE

	80th		81st		82nd	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
Agriculture	17	13	11	19	14	19
Appropriations	25	18	18	27	20	30
Armed Services	20	16	15	21	17	21
Banking	16	11	11	16	12	15
District of Columbia	14	11	10	15	11	14
Education and Labor	15	10	9	16	11	14
Government Operations (Expenditures)	15	10	7	18	11	16
Foreign Affairs	14	11	11	14	12	15
House Administration	14	11	7	17	8	15
Int. and Insular	16	12	11	17	13	17
Interstate Commerce	16	11	11	17	13	17
Judiciary	15	12	10	17	13	17
Mcht. Marine, Fisheries	14	11	10	16	12	16
Post Office, Civil Service	15	10	10	15	11	12
Public Lands	16	12	11	17	--	--
Public Works	16	11	11	16	12	15
Rules	8	4	4	8	4	8
Un-American Activities	5	4	4	5	4	5
Veterans Affairs	16	11	10	17	10	13
Ways and Means	15	10	10	15	10	15

Total breakdowns for Republicans and Democrats, respectively, were 244 and 188 for the 80th; 171 and 262 for the 81st; and 199 and 235 for the 82nd Congresses, at the start of each first session.

**UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES** -- In its annual report to Congress released Dec. 27, the House Un-American Activities Committee dealt with its probe of alleged subversion in the government, entertainment and professional fields, and labor unions in defense areas. The group also made recommendations to tighten security regulations in the United States.

It was shocked, the Committee reported, "to find domination of some unions and locals by the Communist conspiracy," in the defense areas of Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia. It specifically cited the CIO United Auto Workers local 600 in Detroit as Communist-controlled. The Committee held hearings in Detroit early in 1952.

Calling the "failure" of trade unions to rid themselves of Communists "a national disgrace," the group recommended: Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law provision requiring that non-Communist affidavits be filed by union officials, which it said was "now working to the benefit of members of the Communist Party;" a federal probe of labor unions to weed out subversives; Congress require the Secretary of Defense to make effective a law passed by the 81st Congress prohibiting employment of Communists in any plant designated as a "defense facility."

The Committee report noted, however, that "for the most part, union members in the United States are completely loyal and patriotic."

The report also revived the Committee's long-standing feud with Dr. Edward U. Condon, former director of the Bureau of Standards, whom it accused in 1948 of being the "weakest link" in the nation's atomic security program. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p. 277).

In its latest report, the Committee charged that Condon's "propensity for associating with persons of ...questionable loyalty" disqualified him for any "security position." Condon was installed Dec. 30 as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The House unit, which investigated charges of subversion by 10 employees of the Army Signal Corps Intelligence Agency, said it is satisfied the agency now has stricter enforcement of security regulations. The Un-American group also reported that its hearings on possible subversion in the motion picture industry helped diminish "the extensive financial reservoir which had existed in Hollywood for Communist purposes."

As a result of hearings in 1952, the Committee said it also found evidence of some Communist infiltration of the professions.

To strengthen internal security, the Committee recommended: Admission of wire-tapped testimony as evidence in espionage cases; the death penalty for peacetime spying and sabotage; legislation tightening passport laws to eliminate "fraudulent travel by Communists;" opening of secret government files to Congressional probes; making it a crime for unauthorized persons to transport in interstate commerce, any restricted or secret government documents.

## CONDON HITS REPORT

Dr. Edward U. Condon Dec. 27 termed the report's charges against him a "lying dishonesty" based on "political spite work," and said the group was resorting to "the snide smearing tactics for which it was so notorious," because it could find no "evidence of misconduct on my part." He said that no one but the Committee had ever questioned the loyalty of his friends.

**JUSTICE PROBE REPORT** -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Justice Department in a Dec. 27 report said the career of T. Lamar Caudle, former Assistant Attorney General, was an "accurate reflection of decay within the Department."

Tom C. Clark, former Attorney General and present associate justice of the Supreme Court, was criticized by the report for interfering "with the routine functioning of the Department in the Kansas City vote fraud."

Peyton Ford, Deputy Attorney General under Clark, was charged with the building "of an impregnable empire of administrative power before Clark left to accept his appointment with the Supreme Court." The report said Ford "liquidated" the empire just before a probe got underway.

Ford, Clark, and his successor, J. Howard McGrath, were chided for what the Subcommittee called an "indifferent attitude."

Caudle, dismissed by President Truman Nov. 17, 1951, after he had been linked with tax cases being probed by a Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, was described as "an honorably-motivated" but "weak" government official.

His testimony afforded "a fair look into the innermost anatomy of a sick public agency," the Subcommittee concluded.

Caudle said he had received an advance copy of the report and had been "uplifted" by its contents.

He testified before the Subcommittee on the Kansas City vote-fraud case. Charges of irregularities had been examined by the Justice Department in a preliminary inquiry and the investigation was closed by Caudle, allegedly at the instigation of top Department officials.

Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.), a member of the Subcommittee, disagreed with the majority's conclusions about Caudle's motives.

"This praise is unwarranted for a man who has violated a public trust; he received a mink coat and \$5,000 from persons interested in cases before him. How 'honorably-motivated' can one man get," Rogers asked in his statement.

He suggested that Caudle's testimony be referred to the Attorney General for action.

## CLARK SUMMONS DEMANDED

Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), also a Subcommittee member, demanded that Clark be summoned before the group for questioning. "Many people regard Mr. Clark as some type of sacred cow because he is a Justice of the Supreme Court; I do not share this opinion," said Hillings.

"So far as I am concerned," Ford commented, "there are just three accurate things in the report. My name is spelled correctly, I was Deputy Attorney General and I had to take some cases away from Caudle.

"If I hadn't taken the cases away from him the Committee would have criticized me for that, and they'd have been well justified in doing it."

Clark and McGrath were not available for comments.

Chairman Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.) Dec. 30 joined other Subcommittee members in suggesting that Clark testify before the group, as has Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), who will probably succeed Chelf as chairman.

**UN PROBE** -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee held three days of hearings on reports the State and Justice Departments interfered with a New York grand jury presentment on alleged American subversives in the United Nations. The group heard testimony from grand jurors. Roy Cohn, Special Assistant to Attorney General James P. McGranery, corroborated testimony of the jurors on the following day; and Adrian Fisher, legal adviser to Secretary of State Dean Acheson, gave the State Department's position. At the request of the Subcommittee, Acheson appeared Dec. 31 to give a personal account of the Department's position. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 1216).

The jurors told the Subcommittee the Justice and State Departments seemed to want to frighten the grand jury into holding up its presentment concerning alleged subversive Americans on the UN staff.

James P. Kelly, jury foreman, said Cohn told him Acheson and McGranery personally tried to block issuance of the report.

Cohn testified Dec. 30 that Department heads decided last October to hold up the presentment because of a fear "it would be used as a political football." He said McGranery presided over the high-level conference in which his arguments in favor of the report were overriden. The State Department, he added, asked for a delay so a spokesman could appear before the jury and tell of steps it had taken to rid the UN of poor security risks.

Cohn directed his heaviest fire against the State Department. He charged the Department gave a "green light" to some Americans employed by the UN when it had evidence the prospective workers had Communist records.

Fisher handed the Subcommittee a letter from Acheson refusing to reveal the names of officials who evaluated security information on American UN employees in the past "on instruction from the President." He then told the Subcommittee Americans employed by the UN in the future would be thoroughly investigated by the FBI, and President Truman was preparing an executive order

providing for the investigations. He added the Department had not been concerned with UN hiring until 1949.

## ACHESON TESTIFIES

Acheson, appearing before the Subcommittee Dec. 31, said he did not recall any cabinet discussion of the presentment until after it was made. He said it never occurred to him to investigate the "thousands" of Americans employed by numerous worldwide agencies. "I have trouble enough in my own Department, as you well know," he added.

National security was not endangered by the presence of Communist-tainted American employees in the UN, but they do give the U.S. a "black eye," Acheson continued. The matter was now "of enough importance" to receive his personal attention, he said, and added, "I do agree more drastic measures are necessary and more drastic measures are being taken."

Deputy Attorney General Ross Malone told the Subcommittee the Justice Department did not favor release of a jury interim presentment on legal grounds. He said Cohn took an opposing view and quoted Cohn as telling the Justice Department conference that if the grand jury made its report before a meeting of the Senate Internal Security Committee on the subject of communism in the UN "we will beat them to the headlines."

**INTERNAL SECURITY** -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), issued a report Dec. 29 covering its October hearings on alleged communism in the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Testimony taken during the four-day probe in Utah was also published. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 998).

The Subcommittee report urged the 100,000-member union, which was expelled from the CIO in 1950 for alleged pro-communism, to "rid itself of its present leadership." The Senate unit suggested the Justice Department consider perjury proceedings against officers of that union who signed non-Communist affidavits, but were named as Communists during the hearings. The group also recommended legislation to:

(1) Bar Communists from holding office or being employed by any labor organization, and (2) Permit employers to fire workers who belong to groups designated as subversive by the Attorney General.

The Mine-Mill union countercharged Dec. 29 that the Subcommittee was "acting on the behalf of big mine operators in a campaign to behead and dismember this union."

Referring to testimony released by the Internal Security group Dec. 29, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) said he will press for further Senate investigation of charges that a spy group near the Los Alamos, N.M. atomic weapons base was run "by the Czechoslovakian government through the United Nations staff."

In a report calling for extension of the McCarran Subcommittee, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), a member of the group, said "It is obvious that further inquiry will be necessary." He also called on the armed forces to "purge their ranks" of known and suspected Communists, and listed the United Nations, the armed forces, labor unions, schools, radio, TV and youth organizations as needing investigation for possible Communist infiltration.



McCarran indicated Dec. 26 he will request further power for his subcommittee investigation of subversion among U.S. employees in the UN.

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) Dec. 29 said he would ask the new Congress to authorize continuance and funds for the Subcommittee. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 1173).

**CAMPAIGN COSTS** -- Slightly more than \$6 million was spent for political broadcasts over radio and TV stations by national candidates during the election, investigating Senators reported Dec. 31.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) reported this total after a survey by the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections. The Subcommittee policed this year's elections for possible violations of federal election laws and needed revisions of these laws.

He listed total expenditures for political broadcasts as follows:

RADIO	
Party	Amounts Pd. to Stations
Democrats	\$1,269,660.28
Republicans	1,803,825.82
Socialist Labor	13,595.93
Progressive	7,747.23
Liberal	1,525.37
American Labor	3,986.50
Socialist Workers	1,120.62
Prohibition	4,448.03
Independent	3,620.25
Socialist	1,519.50
Total	\$3,111,049.53

TELEVISION	
Party	Amounts Pd. to Stations
Democrats	\$1,303,916.91
Republicans	1,643,909.61
Socialist Labor	778.00
Progressive	1,546.00
Liberal	428.00
Independent	750.00
Total	\$2,951,328.52

**OFFENSIVE LITERATURE** -- The select House Committee probing "obscene literature" issued its report to Congress Dec. 31, warning that "pornography is big business," and the "filth, perversion and degeneracy" in many pocket-sized books are "a national disgrace." The Committee held hearings Dec. 1 to 5. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 1173).

The House unit, headed by Rep. E. C. Gathings (D Ark.), said censorship "definitely is not a practicable or adequate answer" and called for "a militant public opposition" and self-regulation by the publishing industry to curb the sale of lurid literature.

The report also contained legislative recommendations to (1) bar the interstate shipment of publications of "an obscene, lewd, lascivious or filthy character," (2) authorize the Post Office to impound mail to a person or company trying to obtain money for obscene matter through the mails.

In a minority report also released Dec. 31, Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.),

took "vigorous exception" to the Gathings Committee hearings and report which, they said, "comes dangerously close to book burning."

**INTERNAL REVENUE** -- The House Ways and Means Subcommittee that investigated tax scandals over a two-year period praised, in a Dec. 24 report, tax reforms undertaken in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a result of the Subcommittee probe. The Subcommittee proposed other reforms aimed at discouraging corruption, closing tax evasion loopholes and increasing tax collection efficiency.

Among the top recommendations for improving operation of the Bureau were those advocating higher pay scales and enlargement of staff and machinery to facilitate merit promotions within the Bureau.

Stricter rules to make taxpayers keep reasonably detailed records and a more realistic limitation on the size and number of tax-free personal benefits which employers can give favored employees would cut down opportunities for corruption and close some existing tax loopholes, the Subcommittee reported.

**KOREAN TROOPS** -- A House Armed Services Subcommittee issued a report Dec. 30 supporting the argument that South Korea could supply most of the men needed to fight the Korean War.

The Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), reported on an inspection tour of Korean and Far Eastern defenses it made last summer. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 939).

The report rapped the Truman Administration for having failed to train more South Koreans and for not delivering promised military aid to Chinese Nationalist forces. It called for the transfer of Nationalist troops from Formosa to Korea to help fight the Chinese Communists.

**ALASKA HOUSING** -- A Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations filed a report Dec. 30 charging that the multi-million dollar military housing program in Alaska is failing "to meet economy demands and military needs." The group, led by Rep. Chet Hollifield (D Calif.), held hearings in Alaska this fall.

The House probers blamed the Army Engineer Corps, which is supervising the program, for its "easy going attitude" toward construction defects, and said the project has been delayed by "lax...and faulty supervision," and "marked by trial and error and considerable lack of expert knowledge." The program was started in 1946.

Recommendations made in the report included: (1) elimination of non-functional material and methods; (2) use or surplus disposal of machinery and equipment now lying idle; (3) consideration of purchase or lease of FHA housing in the area; (4) development of a "competent and vigorous inspection system."

**SEAWARD LIMITS** -- A House Interior Subcommittee recommended Dec. 31 that Congress set by law the seaward limits of territorial waters surrounding the United States and Alaska.



The special committee, headed by Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.), held hearings on the question in Los Angeles in October and in New Orleans in early December.

Emphasizing that its time was too limited to do more than define some problems involved, the group urged that the study be continued in the new Congress by a committee with enough funds to employ experts.

#### NEW TIDELANDS BILL

Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) announced Dec. 31 that he will introduce legislation to confirm the Supreme Court decisions holding federal ownership in the tidelands oil cases and to earmark "billions of dollars of royalties" for educational and defense purposes.

He is opposed to legislation which would make "out-right gifts" of oil in the federally controlled submerged lands under the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific, to Texas, California and Louisiana.

**FOUNDATIONS PROBE** -- Harold Keele, counsel for the select House Committee probing tax-exempt foundations for alleged subversion, disclosed Dec. 27 that John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate, had declined an invitation to testify on his role in the selection of Alger Hiss as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 1199).

Keele said Dulles telegraphed the Committee that his "time is sharply limited between now and Jan. 1," but offered to forward a transcript of his testimony at the Hiss perjury trials.

On Dec. 30, university professors Walter Gellhorn and Ira D. Reid denied under oath that they are or have been members of the Communist Party -- a charge made by former Communist Louis Budenz. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 1216). Both professors told the House probers they never had any personal contact with Budenz.

### REPORTS

#### BUSINESS PROSPECTS

"Another year of good business" was predicted for 1953 by the Department of Commerce in a report released Dec. 28. However, it warned that in 1955, the "projected decline in defense spending" will be "a serious test of the strength of the economy."

#### ONE IN 40 A BUSINESSMAN

The United States has about four million business firms, according to another report of the Department of Commerce. A large portion of the companies are small and new. Half of the businesses are only about four years old, the Department's Office of Business Economics reported Dec. 23. The survey involved businesses existing at the end of 1951. It figured that about one person in every 40 in the nation was a business proprietor.

#### TERM PENSIONS INADEQUATE

Though progress has been made in providing pensions for the aged in recent years, average payments are still below subsistence level, according to a report made to the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report by the National Planning Association Dec. 25.

### Budget Due Jan. 9

The White House announced Dec. 30 President Truman would submit the 1953-54 budget to Congress Jan. 9. The timetable schedules the President to deliver his State of the Union message before, and his economic message a few days after, the budget message.

#### TVA INDUSTRY ROLE

The Tennessee Valley area has changed since 1929 from a "predominantly agricultural to an important and rapidly expanding industrial region," the Tennessee Valley Authority declared in its annual report Jan. 1. Industry has grown more rapidly in the Tennessee Valley region than in the Southeast or in the nation as a whole as a source of income and employment, said the report. TVA said construction was under way to more than double the installed capacity of the power system from 3.8 million kilowatts at the end of the fiscal year to 9.6 million by January, 1956.

#### REHABILITATIONS TO DROP

The Federal Security Agency reported Dec. 28 this year's state-federal disability program would fall short of rehabilitations for 1951-52. Cost of services for the handicapped was blamed for the cutdown in rehabilitations.

### BLAST IMMIGRATION ACT

President Truman's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization released a report Jan. 1 blasting the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and recommending it be "reconsidered and revised from beginning to end."

The 316-page report entitled "Whom Shall We Welcome" was in preparation several months and was issued eight days after the Act went into effect. It said the immigration bill violated American principles, handicapped the economic development of the United States, endangered foreign relations and weakened national security.

#### McCARRAN ANSWERS

McCarran counterattacked against the eight-man Commission by charging three of its members, including Harry Rosenfield, executive director, had been associated with or accepted awards from Communist-front organizations.

Since the law went into effect Dec. 24 it has been under attack from numerous directions and defended on all fronts by McCarran.

Great Britain, France, Holland, Sweden, Italy and Norway have lodged protests with the American government against sections of the law calling for intensive screening of foreign seamen aboard merchant vessels arriving in this country. Two hundred and seventeen crewmen of the French liner *Liberte* were denied shore leave when they refused to answer questions of immigration authorities Dec. 24.

#### CELLER'S ATTACK

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) called for drastic amendment of the law Dec. 25 and drew attention to General Eisenhower's criticism of it during the Presidential campaign. (CQ Weekly Report, 1952, p. 1202).

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# CONGRESSIONAL QUIZ

1. Q--Is it true that Vice President-elect Nixon lost his Congressional pension by resigning from the Senate before Jan. 3?

A--The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 requires six years of service before a Member of Congress becomes eligible for a pension. Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) could have continued to serve as a Senator until just before his inauguration as Vice President on Jan. 20, but resigned effective Jan. 1. Thus his service in Congress was two days short of a full six years and, according to the Civil Service Commission, he will not be eligible for a pension unless he serves in Congress again at a later date, or some other action is taken to provide for him.

2. Q--Why do Senators occasionally "resign" when their terms are just about to end anyway?

A--Even one day of Senate seniority can be important and a Senator sometimes resigns to give his successor, who can be appointed to the "vacancy," an advantage.

3. Q--Does any legislation passed by previous Congresses expire before the end of the current fiscal year on June 30, 1953?

A--Yes, although considerably more ends on that date or later in the year. The suspension of the import duty on foreign copper is slated to end Feb. 15, 1953, unless Congress acts otherwise. At least five more pieces of legislation will expire between that date and June 30.

4. Q--Have any Republican Congressional leaders said they favor revision of the Taft-Hartley labor-management relations act?

A--Yes, several have. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), author of the original bill, has announced he wants certain amendments to be made, with "basic" principles to remain unchanged. Rep. Samuel K. McConnell (R Pa.), scheduled to be the new chairman of the House Labor Committee, favors revision or replacement of the present measure.

5. Q--Is the 83rd Congress likely to take any action on farm price supports?

A--It is possible that before the 83rd ends, an attempt will be made to make price supports lower and more flexible. Under present law, farm prices are supported at 90 per cent of parity until Jan. 1, 1955. After that, they are scheduled to range between 75 and 90 per cent of parity. However, a bloc of farm opinion, including the American Farm Bureau Federation and the incoming Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, George D. Aiken (R Vt.), would like to see the lower, flexible basis adopted sooner.

6. Q--What kind of political background has the newly-appointed California Senator, Thomas H. Kuchel?

A--Kuchel, who replaces Vice President-elect Richard M. Nixon in the Senate, served two terms in the California Assembly, two terms in the state Senate. He was State chairman of the Republican Party, and was serving as state controller when appointed Senator.

7. Q--How many members of the Eisenhower cabinet are former Congressmen?

A--Only two: John Foster Dulles was appointed July 8, 1949 and served until Nov. 8, 1949. Sinclair Weeks was appointed Feb. 8, 1944 and served until Dec. 19, 1944. Another key Eisenhower aide, Sherman Adams (named as assistant to the President) served in the House.

8. Q--Is there any limit placed on the members of Congressional committees, or may a committee have any number of members?

A--Rule 10 of Rules of the House of Representatives and Rule 25 of Standing Rules of the Senate set the number of members of each committee in the two chambers. However, the number of members can be changed by a revision of the rules.

9. Q--What is the average payment under old-age and survivors insurance for a retired worker?

A--According to a report on pensions in the U.S. prepared for consideration of members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, the average payment is \$47 a month for a retired worker and \$80 for married couples.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (3) p. 1, 1/2/53; (5) 1203 ff., 12/26/52; (6) 1214, 12/26/52.